

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

From the manner in which a number of Democratic organs denounce the doctrine proclaimed by Senator Douglas in his speeches in Illinois,—that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislatures, may lawfully admit or exclude slavery, as they please,—one would suppose that it is a new interpretation of the Kansas act; but such is far from being the case. Not only is the doctrine far from being new, but it has been frequently stated in Congress by distinguished Democrats, and it was the interpretation under which that act was defended in every Northern State, and by which alone any considerable portion of the Democrats of the free States every became reconciled to it, or to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And, strange to say, notwithstanding that it was everywhere boldly announced by Northern Democrats, by Douglas, Cass, Richardson, Bigler, and others, before and during the canvass of 1856, the same Southern Democratic papers which now declare it to be odious, until recently lauded its Northern adherents as eminently conservative on the question of slavery in the Territories, and as being true friends to Southern interests than the American slaveholders were. Nor can the organs which formerly were filled with fulsome adulation of Senator Douglas, but which now, uniting in the unrelenting war which is being waged against him by Mr. Buchanan, his master, so blithely denounce him and his views as opposed to Southern rights, plead ignorance as to the opinions he has held for years, and which, in his own language, he proclaimed from every stump in Illinois in 1856; for the American speakers and papers of the South long ago substantiated the fact that the Northern Democracy held to this heresy, that Douglas and his followers were only enabled to maintain their popularity by advocating it, and held it and its advocates and their Southern allies up to the derision and scorn of every right thinking Southern man. They conclusively proved that the Democratic party by repealing the Missouri Compromise and substituting in its place a bill containing this abominable principle, had done the South anything else than a service, and had inaugurated a theory into our territorial policy which, in the language of Calhoun, "is more odious than Wilmot Provisoism." We say that the very Democratic editors in the South who now abuse Douglas for proclaiming this doctrine, formerly held him up to the South as *par excellence* a Northern man with Southern principles, notwithstanding that they knew all the time that he held to the idea which they now so utterly repudiate and condemn. Then it was necessary to deceive the South as to the true position of their Northern allies, and when party necessity demanded the sacrifice of sincerity, few Democratic editors scrupled to do all they could for their party. But now that they have succeeded by deceit and treachery in tripping the South, in order once more to gain dominion over her outraged people, they are obliged to abandon the very principles upon which they succeeded less than two years ago.

The political heresy which is charged against Senator Douglas by Southern Democrats—formerly his admirers but now his foes—is, that in reply to a question propounded to him by Mr. Lincoln, he said, that, under the Kansas Nebraska bill, the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery before they apply for admission into the Union as a State.

Now, however hateful this doctrine may be to Southern men, it is nevertheless substantially the same as that incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska bill and into the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and, moreover, is identical with that enunciated by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; and if it is so great a heresy when stated by Douglas, then there are a great many heresies in the Democratic party—so many in fact, that without their aid the Democracy would not be able to carry a single Northern State. The Kansas-Nebraska bill contains this distinct declaration: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

No one ever claimed that, under the Constitution, Congress had the power to legislate slavery into any State or exclude it therefrom. The legislation was upon the Territory of Kansas, and the act declared that it was meant and intended to leave the people of the Territory—not the State—of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions (slavery among others) in their own way. Now, in the name of sense, what did this mean, unless it meant that by the Kansas bill Congress delegated to the people of Kansas, acting through their Territorial government, the power to admit or exclude slavery? But let the author of the bill, Mr. Douglas, state it, meaning in his own way. In the debate upon the Kansas bill, in reply to the demand of Senator Stuart, of Michigan, that there might be directness upon the proposition to give the people of the Territory the power to admit or exclude slavery, Mr. Douglas said: "In the fourteenth section, as it now stands, we declare the object to be not to legislate slavery into the Territories, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Is there anything equivocal there? The Senator wants to know why, instead of saying you leave them free to form their domestic institutions, you do not say you leave them free to regulate that which you leave them free to regulate? "That which?" Would that change it? Is it not hypocritical? Is there a man in America who doubts but that such language as leaving them free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way includes the question of slavery? No man doubts that. And no Democrat, Northern or Southern, did at the time; or, at least, none expressed it in doubt, but all permitted the bill to be passed with Douglas' construction of its provisions.

But let us see what interpretation the present Chief Magistrate at one time placed upon the bill. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, referring to the Kansas Nebraska act, uses this strong and unequivocal language: "The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ever long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Now, supposing Mr. Buchanan meant what he said, what was stated in the above extract? Was it not that the people of a Territory shall have the same right to admit or exclude slavery from their limits as the people of a State have? Their limits,—whose limits? Why from the limits of the Territory, while it is a Territory, and not from the limits of the State to be formed out of it. And yet the Southern Democrats who now denounce Mr. Douglas, supported Buchanan upon this principle, abominable as they now esteem it.

But this Democratic theory had an origin earlier than the passage of the Kansas bill containing it. In 1848 Mr. Nicholson propounded certain interrogatories to Gen. Cass, then the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as regards his views upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. The result was the notorious Nicholson letter which so disgusted Mr. Yancy of Alabama, and from which we quote the following extract: "The principle the Wilmot Proviso involves should be kept out of the national legislature. Local institutions, whether they have reference to slavery, or to any other relations, domestic or public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative. * * * Leave the people of the territories to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. * * * Leave the people who will be affected by this slavery question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner."

Yet the Southern Democracy voted for Gen. Cass notwithstanding his open avowal of this doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and although he has never retracted it in any shape or form he is the Secretary of State and is honored with the confidence of the Democratic President. As late as 1856 Gen. Cass repeated his views upon this subject as follows: "I never contended that the people of a territory had the right to legislate on the subject of slavery, before they had a recognized government. You organize a legislature in the territory; that legislature, then, has power of legislation. Upon what subjects they shall exercise their power of legislation, after they have organized, is a question which we cannot control. * * * The territorial legislature has the power to legislate on this as on any other subject."

Senator Douglas as early as the summer of 1850, seemed inclined to coincide with Gen. Cass, although the former contended that the power to legislate over the Territories existed in Congress and the latter denied it; still Douglas was in favor of delegating to the people of the Territories all the power which Congress possessed over slavery, which he believed to be full and ample. He said: "I am not prepared to say that, under the Constitution, we have not the power to pass laws for excluding negro slaves from the territories; but I do say that, if left to myself, to carry out my own opinion, I would leave the whole subject to the people of the territories themselves, and allow them to introduce or abolish slavery, as they may prefer."

Subsequently Mr. Douglas engrafted the principle thus announced on the Territorial policy of the nation in 1854, by aiding and procuring, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, the bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. This bill, it is useless to remind our readers, was taken up and adopted as a test measure by the Southern Democracy. Again, in November 1854, in Chicago, Mr. Douglas reiterated his construction of the Kansas bill, as follows: "Allow the people of the territories, in matters concerning their local and domestic policy, to make their own laws. Let them establish their own local legislatures. Leave the people of each territory, as of each State, free to decide the slavery question, as well as other questions, for themselves. The Nebraska act declares that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

But these are only instances among numberless others in which the Little Giant has set forth the "great principle" embodied in the Kansas bill, that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislatures, shall settle the slavery question to suit themselves. But this was before the Administration had declared war against him, and the Democratic papers of the South either endorsed him and his doctrines as true to the South, or else avoided saying anything about it one way or the other. But now at the signal from the man at Washington, the entire pack have joined in the barking against him.

But Douglas is not the only Northern man who holds to this theory. Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania, the mouth-piece of President Buchanan, has often advocated it, as, for instance, in July 1856, he said: "I have no views to conceal; I agree with the venerable Senator from Michigan. It seems to me, that when Congress has conferred upon the people all the power it possessed, as in the case of Kansas, the people, through their Territorial Legislatures, have an ample law-making power, equal to the control of slavery, or any other question."

Senator Mason also endorsed it, although the Congressmen from Virginia refused to go with him in his opinions. On the 4th of December 1856, he said: "The Territorial government of Kansas, under the Kansas law, was so organized as to admit citizens of all the States, whether free or slave, to take their property into the Territories; and when they organized themselves or were organized under the law, into a legislative body, then to determine for themselves whether this situation should exist or prevail among them or not."

It is well known that when Humphrey Marshall made his speech in Congress, endeavoring to draw out the Democracy upon this subject, he was annoyed with frequent interruptions and afterwards assailed by the venomous abuse of the Democratic party of the country; so charged were they that this vital difference of principle among the harmonious should have been exposed. They first denied that the difference existed at all; but when it was demonstrated by their own confessions, they declared that it did not amount to a difference, and even if it did, that made no sort of difference. Since they have commenced to denounce Douglas for this difference, we respectfully ask of them if it is not a matter of some little importance. We do not believe that the Southern Democracy are actuated by principle in their opposition to Douglas. It is the mere ebullition of baffled rage that appears. No reliance can be placed in the integrity of men who will one

year endorse a politician in advocating a certain course and the next most ferociously assail him for being consistent and not being as perfect chameleons as they are themselves.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Keene and R. H. Crittenden has been dissolved, and a new one entered into by the first named gentleman and Mr. Ed. Hensley, under the style of W. H. Keene & Co. The old firm has long had the respect and confidence of our citizens, which will be in no degree diminished by the accession of our friend Hensley. Ned is an active, energetic, enterprising, and experienced business man, and is possessed of every good quality which should entitle him to the confidence, patronage, esteem and support of the citizens of Frankfort. Unit ing industry and application with a mind capable of grasping and comprehending all the intricacies and laws of commerce, (we use the word in the highest sense), we predict for him a certain success. He is, moreover, a fellow of infinite good humor and pleasant, and as an agreeable companion and clever gentleman his equal is seldom met with. Although he has been employed in numerous avocations by means of which he has become acquainted with all the minutiae of trade, he is, as it were, just beginning in life, and has every incentive to urge him on in the contest for public favor. We trust he will win it. Good luck go with him.

THE HOMICIDE OF SATURDAY.—The Printers' Union.—On Saturday afternoon an affray occurred in front of Wm. Diller's cigar store, on Third street, which resulted in the death of D. L. Ward at the hands of R. R. Lindsay.

Lindsay was passing down Third street, and when opposite the doorway leading up to the old Masonic Hall was accosted by Ward. A few words passed, Ward using very abusive epithets towards Lindsay, calling him a "d—d rat," and finally striking him in the face. Lindsay immediately drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast of Ward a few steps above the door of the old hall, and in a few minutes he expired. Dr. Colestock was called and rendered whatever surgical assistance was possible. Lindsay gave himself up, and with Mr. Collins and R. M. Moore, went to jail. A preliminary investigation of his case will come off at the police court this morning.

The deceased had repeatedly, within a few days past, threatened to cowhide Lindsay, and had informed several persons that he was watching for him. It was evident that he was, when the difficulty occurred, on the lookout for Lindsay, having been but a few moments before inquiring for him, threatening him in the presence of several witnesses—remarking that he could whip him, or, to use his own words, could "crush him in two."

Ward was a printer by trade, and had been for a few days at work in the Democrat office. He leaves a wife and two children in Covington, from which place he came to Louisville, very recently. Lindsay is also a printer. His father was R. R. Lindsay, for many years editor of the Kentucky Whig, at Mt. Sterling. He has been employed for a short time as a compositor in this office, and is a young man of family.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Africans captured in the slave Echo were quietly removed from Fort Sumter on the 19th inst. to the frigate Niagara, lying in the offing, and the succeeding day that vessel started on her mission of restoring them to their country. The reshipment of these Africans, the Charleston News says, removes one bone of contention. The Federal act of 1819 thus receives its consummation; and, although the case of these Africans has been made the occasion of every legitimate effort to evade the law, and has stimulated unremitting exertion to make capital in favor of re-opening the slave trade, still the News is assured that the mass of the people of Charleston are content with the course that things have taken, and, whatever sympathy they may have had for the negroes themselves, they have not affiliated in the designs entertained by those who have taken an active part in the late proceedings and discuss sion.

HIRED OUT FOREVER.—The negro man Wm. Brodie, of the Bark Overman, of New York, who was convicted some time since, in Darien, Ga., of attempting to inveigle slaves, was last week hired out for sixty five years, to Mr. James B. Stripling, of Tattall county, for \$553, the amount of fines and costs of suit.

General Jackson once said that those who do business on borrowed capital ought to break. The Boston *Atlas* and *Bee* wonders what the old hero, were he alive, would say of the present Federal Administration, which is doing business on borrowed capital to the tune of forty millions a year.

UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—As stated in the Patriot of yesterday, the U. S. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled in the morning at the Hall on Gay street, Geo. W. Race, M. W. Grand Sire, in the chair. On the call of the roll it appeared that 24 Grand Lodges and 14 Grand Encampments were represented. After the organization, the Grand Sire presented his annual report. He says that "the first duty of grateful hearts is to render homage to His continued approbation and protection to us and to that noble charity for which we are laboring; for without His fatherly care and love our beloved Order could not, in so few years, have grown from weakness to strength, from poverty to wealth, and from one man now to number hundreds of thousands."

The receipts of the fiscal year closing Sept. 1, from the Grand Lodges were \$9,008 38, making a total of 10,910 78. The whole receipts up to the close of the year from all sources were \$13,195 78, and there is still due the sum of \$5,373 08, of which it is estimated \$4,500 will be paid during the session, and which from the estimates will leave a deficit of \$1,201 21. The whole amount appropriated at the last session was \$18,862 75, and the actual amount expended \$16,318 50, leaving an excess of appropriation over actual expense of \$2,544 45. He says there will, nevertheless, be a deficiency, arising out of the fact that the arrears of the two past seasons are for the most part outstanding.

The usual committees were appointed, and all the preliminary business arranged to proceed with the business for which the body assembled. [Balt. Patriot, Sept. 21.]

Does Chinese Sugar Cane Kill Cattle?
Mr. Editor: I have fed this plant to all kinds of stock for the four past seasons, in every stage of its growth—green, ripe, and cured as fodder. I have found it the best soiling plant I ever raised—horses, mules, sheep, swine, goats, and cattle rapidly fattening when fed on it. I fed two hundred and fifty bushels of the seed during the past winter to sheep, goats, and poultry, and I attach the relative value of oats to it as winter food for these animals. In April last I sowed twenty acres broadcast in sugar mill, intending it as a pasture for calves and milch cows. On the first of July I turned the milch cows, sheep, goats, calves, swine, and geese upon it, and have not lost a single animal. They have all improved rapidly, and although I have large numbers on hand, and herbage bids fair to keep ahead of all demands made on it, I made it a point to take my animals from good pastures, and feeding them well before turning them in, allowing them a plenty of salt. If a half starved cow is turned on wheat, peas, or Indian corn, she is just as likely to die from over-eating these crops as she is from Chinese sugar cane. The disease which kills cattle when over fed on green food in a hungry state is termed *hoose*, the best cure for which is a draught of a pint of salt dissolved in a gallon of water. This will relieve an animal sometimes in a minute. Peas, of all green food, is the most dangerous, from the flatulent nature of the plant. I have frequently seen half a dozen cows die in a few hours after they were turned into a luxuriant pea field in the fall, and as frequently have seen others relieved by the above dose. A cow which, like the asses of Ephraim, had been feeding on the east wind during the winter, and grazed upon the road sides and bushes, might be expected to die from joy after an over feed of sugar mill. I have sowed broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels of sugar cane seed to the acre—a meadow which I intended to convert into good nutritious hay for winter food. I think more cows will die for the want of this food in our State than from the proper precautions. It is in any wise more dangerous than any other green food we are accustomed to feed, and would advise its extended use as a soiling and hay crop in the South.

THE REPORT OF THE "Kentucky State Agricultural Society," FOR 1856 AND 1857.
Just published, and for sale at this office, at 25 cents per copy. This Report will be found very interesting and useful to all who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in the style of the "Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey," is a volume of 595 pages, embellished with a number of cuts of the animals which took premiums at the State Fair. All orders to be addressed to A. G. HODGES, Sept. 24, 1858.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON, ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT VERY LOW RATES!
Sept. 10, 1858—W.M.W.

LIBERIA.
The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition, will please report themselves to me by letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice. ALEX. M. COWAN, Agent, Ky. Col. Soc. Frankfort, Sept. 10, 1858.

Rheumatism Cured!
Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this one disease alone. This cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child. Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address Dr. D. MORTIMORE, Third St., opposite Journal Office, Louisville, Ky. August 30, 1858—1y

COURT OF APPEALS.
Monday, Sept. 27, 1858.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Wilcox & Peam v Calhoun's adm'r, &c.; reversed.
Trumbo's heirs v Arnold; affirmed.
Lee v Ficklin, Coleman, et al; affirmed.
Stone v Smith; reversed.
Barber's adm'r v Hopewell, et al; reversed.
Terry v Cabell; affirmed.
McIntire v Goodman; affirmed.
Grierrant v Fletcher; affirmed in part.
ORDERS.
Bornebeck v Binegar; Lykins and Wife v Hazelrigg; Grayford v Howard; Hazelrigg v Roberts—were argued.
Watson v Large, et al; petition for rehearing filed.
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1858.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Hazelrigg v Roberts; affirmed.
Kinloch v Kinloch; reversed.
Hornback's ex'rs v Brinegar; affirmed.
Lykins & Wife v Hazelrigg; affirmed.
Crawford v Howard & Glover; affirmed.
ORDERS.
Gilkey v Tipton; Wright v Spiller; Jones v Evermann—were argued.
Phipps v Adams; petition for rehearing filed.
Austin v Howell; petition for rehearing filed.
Young v Withers; rehearing granted.
Harlan's ex'rs v Harlan; executions in Knox quashed.
R. R. Bolling, Esq., admitted as attorney in this court.

Of typhoid fever, Sept. 19th, 1858, MARY, eldest daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Arnold, of Owen county, Ky., in the 16th year of her age.
Thus in the bloom of youth—her brow garlanded by the young year's sweetest flowers—when the affections of relatives are more and more won by her charms, and friend after friend is stepping forward to welcome her into the broad career of life, and guide her along its highway, is she called to those Elysian bowers where such pure spirits as hers are forever singing the praises of God. Gentle, kind and affectionate, the favorite of her associates, the idol of her parents and brothers, and besides the irreparable loss of these, all who knew her will weep.
That one so lovely should have a life so brief, yet not unmeet it was, that this young friend of ours, so gentle and so beautiful should perish with the flowers.
At her home, in Victoria county, Texas, on the 7th inst. Mrs. MARY H. WEISGER, daughter of Gen. Jacob Castleman, deceased of Woodford county, Ky.

Disolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. H. Keene and R. H. Crittenden were dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of September, 1858. The books and accounts of the late firm will be kept at their old business stand, and all other parties are authorized to use the name of W. H. Keene & Co. Sept. 29, 1858. W. H. KEENE, R. H. CRITTENDEN.

FRESH OYSTERS.
We are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ice. For sale by call or half casks. W. H. KEENE & CO. September 29, 1858.

For Rent.
A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, with all necessary out buildings, with two acres of ground attached—one acre in blue grass and clover. For further particulars inquire of DANIEL EPPERSON, residence next door to Meriwether's Hotel, Frankfort, Ky. [Sept. 29, 1858—1y.]

Wanted to Hire.
A GOOD COOK, for the balance of the present year. Apply to LUCY C. BEDFORD, Sept. 1, 1858—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE, FALL IMPORTATION OF 1858, SAINT CLAIR STREET.
WE are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and novelty cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of: HIGH DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS, SILK ROBES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, ROBES AIGUILLE, TRIMMINGS, ROBE AIGUILLE, LACES, RAYON D'INDIANES AND MERINOS, WHITE GOODS, LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HOOP SKIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CLOAKS, AND DAMASKS.
We have also on hand and will be receiving during the season, a large stock of Staple Goods, English and American Prints, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, a superior stock of Hosiery and Underwear for Gentlemen and Ladies, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, all of the newest and choicest styles.

Hardware and Groceries of all Kinds; CARPETS, Queensware and Glass Ware of every Description.
All kinds of Country Produce, Jeans, White and Plaid Linen, Yarn Socks and stockings, taken in exchange for goods.
Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. We can and will offer inducements. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

To the Voters of Kentucky.
I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future. Sept. 15, 1858—1y. THOS. S. PAGE.

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LIBERIA.
AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858. By Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent Ky. Colonization Society. 184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps. One 18, 1858—1y.

Special Notice—To the Public.
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us. We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER. Jan. 11, 1858—1y.

SPRING MILLINERY.
MRS. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—1y.]

Farm at Private Sale.
THE Farm on the Stampingground Turnpike, formerly owned by Fiskin Hart, about 1 1/2 miles from the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, containing 13 1/2 acres, and well improved with all necessary buildings, and one of the finest orchards in the county, is offered at private sale.
A further description deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will, of course, call and examine it for themselves. For terms application may be made to me on the premises, or to Col. JAMES T. WARE, at Centreville, Bourbon county.
W. H. KEENE & CO. LUCY C. BEDFORD. * * Paris Citizen copy until forbid and send bill to J. T. Ware.

Wanted to Hire.
A GOOD COOK, for the balance of the present year. Apply to LUCY C. BEDFORD, Sept. 1, 1858—1y.

W. H. KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

NEW FIRM.

W. H. KEENE.

EDWARD HENSLY.

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

GROCERIES.
N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.
Rastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.
PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.
Molasses.
PLANTATION, (bottles and half do.)
GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.
Soap and Candles.
GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, STAM, TALLOW, SUGAR.

Fish.
MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.
LIQUORS.
Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Sherry Wine, Julee Robins Brandy, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin, Hoosier & Scheider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET, JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BAKER'S BITTERS, YOUNG'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.
PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEES TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.
Wooden Ware, &c.
Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Tubs, Cans, Measures, Cocos Dippers, Rice, Pepper, Crackers, Slices, Glaziers, Green and Bk's Teas, Macaroni, Spices, Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.
NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MATURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRIER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Game Cock, El Dorado, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, Mormon and Peters' Scarfatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amstel, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriugo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.
Corn Shellers, Cradles, Sashes, &c., Sanford's Straw Cutters, Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Planks Garden and Flower Seeds.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.
Superfine extra Family Flour, Lard Meal, Kansas Salt.

PAINTS, &c.
White Lead, Yellow Ochre, Vermilion, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, All description of Brushes; a very large and complete assortment.

POWDER.
We are agents for the Hazard Powder Company, and have conveniently on hand all descriptions of Blasting and Shoothing Powder, in every description of package in which Powder is usually put up, at manufacturers prices.
SPICES.
Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Cured Oysters, Asparagus, Sardines, Lentils, French Capers, Prunes, Fresh Peaches, Lemons, Fresh Salmon, Lemon Syrup, Strawberries, Burrows' Mustard, Fresh Pine Apples, French Mustard, Pine Apple Cheese, Blacking and Brushes, Dairy Salt, Powder, Shot, Cotton Cordage, Caps, Wads, Brooms, (Floor & Cloths), Vinegar, (Pure Cider), Indigo, Mops, (Floor and Lin.), Wrapping Paper, Coal-oil, Gaiters' Cement, Demijohns, Bottles, Axe Helves, Glass Preserving Jars, French Olives, Glass Milk Pans, Currie Powder, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Sauces.
Paoli, Walnut, Pepper, Worcestershire, Mushroom.
Extracts.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Peach do. do.
PICKLES.
Piccolilly, Green Pickles, Chow Chow, Oysters.
ABLE OIL.
Lucea and Flagnoli; with general assortment of articles in our line.

